

# PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

MINUTES

TUESDAY,  
June 25, 2019

11:30

JUSTICE BUILDING -  
JURY ASSEMBLY ROOM, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR

MEETING CALLED BY	Eric Guyer
ATTENDEES	Josh Aldrich, Lee Ayers, Dave Carter, Marie Curren, Doug Engle, Eric Guyer, Beth Heckert, Danny Jordan, Judge Mejia, Jennifer Mylenek, Mark Orndoff, Mark Reagles, Nate Sickler, Randy Sparacino, Aja Stoner, John Stromberg, Rick Dyer

- Eric Guyer opened the meeting at 11:30
- Opening Remarks: Eric Guyer welcomed everyone to the June PSCC meeting.

## Agenda Topics

### MINUTE ADOPTION –MARCH & APRIL

ERIC GUYER, CHAIR

DISCUSSION	
No suggested revisions were identified for the March & April minutes, Danny Jordan provided a motion to adopt, seconded by Rick Dyer. A vote was requested, all were in favor, and none were opposed. The March & April minutes were officially adopted.	

### JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT

DISCUSSION	
<p><i>Eric Guyer – 2019-2021 Justice Reinvestment Grant presentation</i></p> <p>Eric Guyer presented the history of Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Funding in Oregon. House Bill 3194 made modest sentencing changes and created the JRI grant program in response to the increased prison rates and budget. The JRI grant program has four main goals; reducing recidivism, decreasing prison use, protecting the public and holding offenders accountable. HB 3194 also created the Task Force on Public Safety, Beth Heckert is a member.</p> <p>The legislature allocated \$50 million in the current budget. The funds must be spent on community based sanctions, services, programs, and 10% must be allocated for community-based non-profit victim services. The funding to each county comes with the expectation that drug and property offenders will be supervised in the community when possible.</p> <p>Jackson County's funds provide victim services through the Children's Advocacy Center and Community Works. They also provide for 120 forensic outpatient slots with Addictions Recovery Center, Inc., 16 correctional residential treatment beds, the Resource Center, and Release Assistance.</p> <p>JRI sentencing and supervision practices only apply to driving, drug and property crimes, but early release practices can apply to all types of offenses. Short-Term Transitional Leave (STTL), began with inmates being released at 30, 60, 90, or 120 days, however, new legislation could move this to 180 days for eligible inmates. There were 7,133 STTL releases statewide, saving 472,238 prison bed days, with 91% being successful. Jackson County had 390 STTL releases, 27,837 prison bed days saved, and a 93% success rate.</p> <p>Aja Stoner asked if there was a required sentence length to be eligible for short term transitional leave. Eric responded that the turnaround time is quick and there is not specific sentence length.</p> <p>Jennifer Lind asked about the recidivism timeline for STTL. Eric responded that it is measured during their transition leave period while they are still considered on inmate status.</p> <p>Danny Jordan as if the STTL inmates can still be returned to prison as it was a big incentive for them not to mess up. Eric responded most have done their time locally and have not been returned to prison.</p> <p>The JRI funding for counties comes with the expectation that drug and property offenders will be supervised in the community when possible. The JRI sentencing for Jackson County increased from 300 in 2012 to 462 in 2018.</p> <p>Eric discussed how the JRI prison bed usage has traditionally been looking at a previous year vs. now. He stated the overall volume in is the main driver and should be the data they are using. Eric stated we are doing a better job than Multnomah, Marion, Lane, Clackamas, and Washington for the rate of prison use and should be considered. He also has informed the Criminal Justice Commission.</p>	

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative for 2019-20 Grant Proposal includes funding for the following:

- Administration \$147,576
  - Transitional Care Program \$451,784
  - Resource Center \$225,170
  - Release Assistance \$196,300
  - Peer Mentors \$132,354
  - Jail MAT Program \$125,000
  - Forensic Treatment Services \$50,000
  - Victim Services
    - Children's Advocacy Center \$73,788
    - Community Works \$73,788
- \$1,475,760

**JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT/SPECIALTY COURT GRANTS**

DISCUSSION	
Administration is 10% of the grant and it covers reporting, compliance and outcomes research.	
Transitional Care Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beds of Correctional Residential Treatment</li> <li>• Correctional Cognitive/Behavioral Services provided by Community Justice</li> <li>• ASAM Alcohol and Drug Treatment Provided by the ARC</li> <li>• TCP costs cover:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program Manager .06FTE</li> <li>▪ Community Justice Officer 10FTE</li> <li>▪ A&amp;D Specialists 2 FTE</li> <li>▪ Job Development Services</li> <li>▪ Supplies, UA's and Training</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Resource Center:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 4,000 clients will receive services through the Resource Center over the next year.</li> <li>• Partnerships with DHS Self-Sufficiency, Goodwill, Mental Health, ARC, NB Job Development, Veteran's Services, Peer Delivered Services Provider.</li> <li>• Resource Center Costs Cover               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program Specialist 1.0 FTE</li> <li>▪ Extra Help 1.0 FTE</li> <li>▪ Job Development Services</li> <li>▪ Supplies, Training and Education</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Release Assistance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Release Assistance Costs Cover:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program Specialist for Jail Population Management – identify pretrial clients for CJO to review</li> <li>▪ Community Justice Officer – Interviews defendants to determine eligibility for release, creates a workbook for judges to review, monitors compliance within the community</li> <li>▪ Software, Training, and Supplies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Peer Mentor Delivered Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs cover program administration and salaries for Peer Delivered Services</li> <li>• Certified Peer Mentors serve as case managers and system navigators for clients on supervision as they access services in the community</li> <li>• This model has been successfully implemented by the Family Nurturing Center locally in assisting DHS Child Welfare families</li> </ul>
Medically Assisted Treatment for Adults in Custody:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In partnership with the Oregon Health Authority, the ARC, OASIS and the Jackson County Jail, this program will target medical services for <b>4 men and 4 women</b> at a time to receive <b>MAT</b>.</li> <li>• Participants will be on Community Supervision, and have the option of participating in this program or serving their sentence in an alternate placement</li> <li>• Participants will receive medical services, alcohol and drug treatment, and transition services to a supported placement within the community.</li> </ul>
Forensic Treatment Program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ARC has a dedicated treatment team for the justice-involved population and</li> <li>• 20 dedicated slots for outpatient services</li> <li>• Curricula and services have been designed to meet evidence-based approaches for treatment of adults in the criminal justice system</li> <li>• Funding covers a portion of these services, along with other funds through Community Justice and the Oregon Health Authority</li> </ul>

Victim Services:

- Community Works
  - *Coordinated Response through the Lethality Assessment Program*
  - *Provides an easy and effective method for local law enforcement to identify victims of domestic violence who are at the highest risk and Immediately connecting them to community-based domestic violence services*
- Children's Advocacy Center
  - *Therapeutic Interventions, Assessments, Groups - both individual and family*
  - *Medical Evaluations*
  - *Crisis Intervention and Treatment of Child Abuse*

Danny Jordan provided more information regarding the Release Assistance Program. First he mentioned Release Assistance was a function of the state court and they would release approximately 400-500 people per month and then the budget was cut and the Release Assistance program was gone, increasing forced releases. He stated Release Assistance is not a typical function of county government, but this grant has helped reduce forced releases. Eric commented about the changes the Release Assistance Program is undergoing and that they should help reduce the forced releases even further.

Mayor Stromberg asked, "what does corrections based treatment mean?" Eric responded, "there are certain characteristics of justice involved individuals that go beyond the medical condition of SUD." (SUD – Substance Use Disorder) He explained with these individuals we look at things such as "how do we address some of the criminal thinking, attitudes towards authority, how do we address some of the peers and some of the belief systems that are there."

Eric Guyer provided a brief overview of the Specialty Court programs.

#### **JACKSON COUNTY SPECIALTY COURT GRANTS 2019-21**

##### **Recovery Opportunity Court:**

- 60 Client Capacity
- Wrap-around services through a multi-disciplinary team focused on Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Employment, Housing and other needed supports
- Funding of \$277,82 annually covers:
  - Administration
  - Treatment Court Coordinator
  - Addictions Recovery Center Staff
  - Urinalysis Testing
  - Training

##### **Community Family Court:**

- Family Capacity
- Wrap-around services through a multi-disciplinary team focused on Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Victim Supports, CASA's, Family Support Services, Employment, Housing and other needed supports
- Funding of \$235,867 Covers
  - Administration
  - Family Court Coordinator
  - Community Works Case Manager
  - Family Nurturing Center Family/Child Services
  - CASA Advocates
  - Addictions Recovery Center Staff
  - Urinalysis Testing
  - Training

Mayor Stromberg asked, "how do you get the CCOs to pick up some of the costs?" Eric said the treatment courts are providing a medical service, and the vast majority of participants are receiving services. Nate Olson further explained that they, the ARC, bill for services similar to going to a doctor. He stated they get their fees covered by the services they provide and staff services are covered as well.

Danny explained that the CCO is the insurer, and in this case the ARC is the provider. He stated anyone could be a provider that completed the application to be a provider and they were approved by the CCO. Danny stated, "they bill against their funding that the CCO receives through the state through Medicare." He went on to clarify how the coordination of service is done. He

explained this service is directed at a group of people who are essentially a cohort going through a program together. There has to be communication between the CCO and the specialty court about the provision of treatment and how they are going to deal with that specific corrections related clientele.

Judge Bloom explained that Community Family Court started in 2001, designed to help people with drug and alcohol problems who also had children who were wards of the court in the juvenile dependency system. He began in the program in 2014 and reported most people do not know about the program. He reported there are approximately 30 families in the program which is lower than previous years. He believes the change in the laws reducing drug crimes to misdemeanors may be impacting the program numbers. He stated this program reduces the number of children in foster care, reunification of children with their parents is quicker, and it hopefully breaks the cycle of addiction. He reports this program is a different way of doing things and he enjoys it.

Danny asked about the restrictions to get into CFC. Judge Bloom stated an open dependency action has to be open. He stated when DHS closes the case the family can no longer receive those services.

Danny went on to say that when these types of courts were being implemented there was concern that "tough" cases would be entering into them. He said it turns out those type of cases can be the best to go through it. He said delinquency and dependency are very close, and delinquent might benefit just as well even if there is no dependency action.

Jennifer Mylenek ask Judge Bloom if he thought the length of the CFC could be 12 months instead of 18 months. He does not believe it would be beneficial.

Lisa McCreadie stated that CFC had delinquency and dependency cases when it first started out. She also commented that the program does not allow violent offenders or sex offenders.

Lisa McCreadie reported on Recovery Opportunity Court. She reported they have a designated Probation Officer, Treatment Agency, Deputy District Attorney, and Doug Engle from the Public Defender Office. She stated all of the participants have downward departures and they are referred by attorneys, probation, and several other routes. Lisa along with Lucy from the DA's Office and Brian Kolodzinski conduct assessments to determine eligibility for the program. Once in the program they must attend treatment, submit to random urinalysis, and court on a regular basis. The participants must pass two polygraph examinations before they can complete the program. Lisa reported many of the participants began using as young as 8 or 10 years old. She said heroin is the most common drug of use now.

Mayor Stromberg asked when the requirements changed from one year of jail to prison. Lucy stated the previous drug court combined with ROC and now all clients have downward departures and could face prison upon termination. Danny went on to explain that any sentence under a year is served locally and those over a year would go to state prison. Judge Mejia also clarified that the jail is used for violations of the program and they hardly approach a year. Beth Heckert explained the ROC program only takes medium and high risk offenders and if they did not have consequences, or very short sentences, they would not agree to do the program. She said prison is the motivator and in CFC losing their children is the motivator.

Nate Olson, Clinical Manager at the ARC, stated they began with CFC and looked at the cohort and created their own program for them with counselors who had experience with child welfare and probation populations. From there they broke them into gender specific programs. The program was successful. Their level of care and treatment engagement reduces over time as they do well. They brought in new curriculum to address keeping families together.

They began with ROC about a year after CFC. They ROC cohort was much larger and they created gender specific groups in the mornings and evenings to assist with obtaining and retaining employment. They also began using the University of Cincinnati Substance Abuse programming that focuses on cognitive restructuring and cognitive development to look at the skills they had and needed to remain sober in the community and also to be law abiding citizens and reduce recidivism. Nate said they have a detox program, gender specific residential programs, 25 beds for men and 14 for women at the Reddy House. They also provide services to the participants that need DUII programming as well as mental health services.

Eric requested a vote for approval of all three grant programs. Chief Sparcino motioned to support the grant applications and Beth Heckert seconded the vote. A vote was requested, all were in favor and none were opposed.

Danny Jordan added that Community Justice is serving as the fiduciary agent. He stated this is a change and the courts asked the county to take this position and they agreed to do it. He went on to explain the JRI funding has to be spent on Evidence-Based Programming, which has been validated, normalized, and has proven outcomes. He explained, SB 267 requires the county spend these funds on those types of programs and there is not a lot of discretion. Aja also explained that as a provider they working with criminal justice involved individuals they are required to have a specialized designation with a specific set of policies and trainings every six months for new staff. They also have additional audits required. Danny went on to say these audits are very difficult to pass.

Mayor Stromberg discussed Continuum of Care and his recent experience with a shelter during the winter for homeless and then releasing them with no resources in the Spring. He stated an integrated county-wide program is necessary. Mayor Stromberg

said the programs presented were an integrated system using local resources. He said a large part of what is being done is bringing various components together and this needs to be done with homelessness. He stated those that recover and those that graduate are going to be leaders who know how people get caught up. Mayor Stromberg stated he may need some advice in the future.

Eric provided the upcoming agenda which includes a two part series on homelessness, it will include how homelessness interfaces with public safety and the community responses.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS/OTHER BUSINESS**

**ERIC GUYER, CHAIR**

<b>DISCUSSION</b>	
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**Next Scheduled PSCC Meeting: September 24, 2019**

**Meeting Adjourned: 12:35 pm**